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City Editor

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Indian Territory: Showers in the early morning, followed by fair: southeast winds. For Missouri: Local showers: cooler Monday afternoon; southeast winds, becoming

For Kansas: Showers in early me followed by fair; cooler in eastern portion; southeast winds, becoming north.

GERMANU'S EMIGRATION POLICY. The recent action of the German govern

ment on the emigration question is of some concern to the United States, although the modifications made are less important at this time than they would have been some years ago. It is the present policy of Germany to divert emigration to her South American colonies as opposed to this country, for the reason that in the United States the Germans assimilate rapidly and soon become essentially American in language, manners and methods, as well as in citizenship. It is argued that if emigration were diverted to those colonles in some measure under the direction of the German government, the emigrants would still bear a close and profitable relation to the mother country. For this reason the imperial parliament passed a new law, the principal provision of which was the revocation of what was known as Hedgt's rescript of 1859, which forbade the carrying of emigrants to Brazil. It is now claimed that the United States will lose a considerable percentage of her German immigrants and that Brazil will gain proportionately. If, however, the South American scheme succeeds no better than did Germany's effort to colonize Africa. there is little to fear from this assault upon the United States.

In twenty years Germany sent us, in round numbers, 1,750,000 immigrants. But the Germans are much less migratory than they were fifteen years ago, while some of the other Europeans are much more so. But even at this time more than 90 per ent of all German emigrants come to the United States.

In legislating against the predilections of her people to seek homes in this country. Jermany pursues a characteristic disposiion to protect her own strength and integrity rather than to promote the interests of hose who wander from the Fatherland. Certainly the Germans who have come to he United States have fared well as a lass. They are among the happiest and ould scarcely find equal advantages elsewhere-certainly not in the comparatively indeveloped domains of Brazil. Fortunatey, the government of the United States loes not need to exert itself in order to ittract European immigration.

THE \$100,000 MARK.

The subscriptions to the convention hall und have passed the \$100,000 mark, an agregate in itself sufficient to guarantee the rection of a handsome building on ground wned by the association. Of course, this mount will not satisfy the ambitious plans ormulated by the enterprising citizens who have originated and promoted the sovement. The fund, which is growing apidly, must reach \$150,000 before it will e considered adequate to meet all deanda.

When it is remembered that a number of arge subscriptions are still due from conerns and corporations that will undoubtdly support such an undertaking, the relization of the canvassers' hopes is aleady in sight. Much credit is due those tho have had the management of the afair. The sensible and effective plan of ampaign has brought immediate and subtantlal fruits.

Perhaps the most ingenious scheme de ised for the raising of money for the onvention hall was that of putting an mblematic button on sale. Although the utions have just been put on the market. ne proceeds have already been surprising-Iarge, and it is not improbable that the hole order of 20,000 will soon be exhaustd. This expedient is almost as clever as nat originally presented by Mr. Stilwell s dispose of Pullaseum stock, but which, nfortunately, was declared unconstitu-:onat.

From time to time The Journal has called itention to the constantly increasing anigenism to Governor Stephens' adminisation on the part of the unconditional lyerites of his party. In the main these mercations have been based upon facts ad circumstances of a public character, nd denial from any source would have sen worse than folly in most instances ecently this paper has quoted expressions dissatisfaction from reveral prominent

ISSOURI'S PERTURBED DEMOCRACY

arded as Stephens' baleful dailiance with e goldbugs. Inasmuch as the meeting was secret and ere was every intention that its existence ould be kept a secret, it is not surprisg that the silver organs of the state have ised a general bowl and vicorously deny at it ever occurred. It is, futhermore, no erprise that several of "those present"

e news of a secret meeting of anti-

ephens men, held on July 4, to discuss

ays and means to offset what was re-

the leaders quoted have also declared ey "never said it." Any amount of such denial, however, nnot disprove the reports made by The urnal, for they were secured from the ost reliable sources. Futhermore, there so much public evidence of an anti-

auld undertake to prove an alibi. Some

path to admit their truth.

The vigorous denials and protests point to one of two things either the antis have een called down and subdued by the ad ministration, or they realize that a premature publication of their movements is dan gerous to the cause

An amusing feature of a general protest agninst The Journal's disclosure of the conspiracy is the statement of one of the organs that if there is a trifftor in the camp and he is connected with the administration his identity will no sooner be known than his head will fall. Of course, Governor Stephens has a way of sublugate ing all the forces under his centrol to his personal uses.

There is no disposition on the part of The Journal to attack Governor Stephens or his administration simply for the purpose of warfare. The files of this paper will show that in all editorial comment we have been conspicuously fair to the governor, even when we have taken exceptions to his official acts. In the much-mooted Valins affair, for example, we commended the governor's police commission appointments and the selection made through those apcintees of a chief of police. This attitude lid not, however, prevent us from commenting freely on the rumpus raised by hese appointments in the governor's own

THE RECORDS VS. THE POPOCRATS.

Whenever the Popocrat papers are driven to a corner in the discussion of their dishonest and illogical system of finance, they resort in defense to the manufacture of false evidence. An example of this may be found in an editorial which appeared in the Topeka Popocratic daily of last Saturday afternoon, from which we quote as fol-

"When silver had access to the mints he efforts of the seekers after the precious netals were divided between the two. Since gold has become the sole money metal for a large portion of the world, it has also beome the sole object of search by the prospectors. The result is that the production f gold has increased enormously, while the utput of silver has decreased, until in 1896 the two metals were mined in exact equal quantities, measured in dollars and cents-

\$215,000,000 of each." It is fortunate for the people who are seeking an intelligent understanding of financial problems that official records of the production of precious metals in the lots. world have been preserved, and that they are not compelled to accept unchallenged the false statements with which the cause of free silver is so universally bulwarked. These official records brand the foregoing excerpt from the Topeka paper as false in every material particular.

At the outset it should be remembered that there has been an enormous increase in the production of both the precious metals during the past fifty years. While gold has increased at a remarkable rate, it cannot be compared for a moment to the increase found in silver. And what is still more unfortunate for the Popocratic theory, that the demonetization of silver the world over gave an undue stimulus to the discovery and production of gold, is the fact that the increase in silver before demonetization is as nothing to the increase shown in the years which have followed that event. The records disclose to us that at the time when, according to this Popocratic authority, the miners had abandoned the search for sliver and turned their attention to gold, more silver mines were opened and more silver produced than during any corresponding period in the

world's history. In 1848 the production of gold in the ver \$50,000. By 1873 the silver production seph fair next month. had reached \$28,000,000, while gold stood at \$36,000,000, though in the interim there had been the great California discoveries, and a gold production which in one year reached \$65,000,000. The total gold produced | nigger" than with him. during these years was \$1,229,287,769 as against \$154,150,000 in silver. More tersely stated, the production of gold from 1848 to other day for having sold a couple of in-1873 was eight times that of silver. Coming down a little closer to the demonetization period, we find that the average output of gold from 1851 to 1870 throughout the world was about three times greater than that of

The demonetization period commenced in 1870, when Germany led off by going to the gold standard. In that year the gold product of the United States was \$56,000,000, and the silver product \$16,000,000. Right at this point, and to the confusion of the Popocratic authorities, who allege that demonetization gave gold mining an impetus and removed the desire for silver, we find the commencement of an extraordinary reduction in the production of gold and an extraordinary increase in the production of silver. In display of this we call attention to the following table prepared by the director of the United States mint, having reference to production in the Cultad States

United States:		
Year.	Gold.	Silv
870	\$50,000,000	\$16,000
871.	42,000,000	23,000
St2	38,000,000	28,000
873	26,600,000	35,750
874	33,500,000	37.300
Name and Address of the State o	223, 400, 000	31,700
876		38,800
877	46,900,000	29.800
878	EL 200 000	45,200
879	38 900 000	40,800
880	36 000 000	29,200
881	34 700 000	43,600
882	THE STATE AND ADDRESS.	45,500
SST	20,000,000	
		46,200
884	100,800,000	48,809
885		51,600
884	35,000,000	51,000
887		53,350
888	SI,175,000	59,195
889		64,640
890	32,845,000	e0,460
891	33,175,000	75,417,
80		82,101
	35,955,000	11,376
894	39,500,000	64,000

The complete refutation of Popocratic authorities contained in this table need scarcely be pointed out. In 1870 the production of gold was three times that of silver, while by 1894 the production of silver has reached nearly double that of gold. This ratio is not quite borne out over the world, but nearly so. In 1890, the world's production of silver was \$214,000,000; that of gold, \$157,000,000. In 1894 silver reached aders of the party, and last week gave \$216,600,000; gold, \$180,000,000,

In view of these records nothing but igtorance or mendacity can account for the Populistic statement that "the output of gold has been enormously increased, while the output of silver has decreased."

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The free traders cannot how! "Trust!" loud enough to make the country forget what it suffered under the Wilson bill.

If those British newspapers become too gay Secretary Sherman may conclude to turn Senator Morgan loose among them.

The silver leaders should do something to check that rush to Alaska. Every man who has luck will come back a rank gold-

bug. The indications are good that the prest-

Mr. Bayard will reach London in time to pologize for the refusal of Ogden Goelet o give his daughter and money to a dissolute dake.

Judge Webb, of Topeka, denies that he is taking undue liberties with the state's laws. The only Webb who is doing that s Webb McNall.

Several foreign nations are engaged in saying rude things about the United States, but this country isn't missing a meal or lesing an hour's sleep.

The London Spectator takes such glocmy view of this country's future that t needn't be surprised if a number of Pop ulist subscriptions roll in.

It is said Mr. Bryan is becoming financially prosperous through his efforts to convince the people that prosperity hasn't come and isn't going to come.

Owing to the condition of the Kansas harvest fields, a calamity campaign in that state would partake more or less of the nature of a farce-comedy performance.

he has learned something. It will be no ticed that he is not advising the coal min ers to save their money and buy guns. The London Globe pays Japan a handsom

compliment. It says the Japs can easily whip a certain country which has whipped Great Britain several times and can do it again if necessury. The Republican party has nothing

against the British workingmen, but the presperity which results from manufacturing goods for American consumption is going to be enjoyed hereafter by American workingmen.

The toiling masses of Mr. Bryan's state are so ground down in poverty that they have succeeded in paying off only \$28,000,-00) of mortgage indebtedness in the last six months. And yet men stand up and deny that the Western farmers are serfs.

Let not Mayor Jones be discouraged in well doing. The weeds are many and the undertaking looks formidable, but the mayor is on the right track. The antiweed crusade has the hearty indorsement of everybody except the owners of vacant

Prosperity is returning so rapidly in Kansas that even Governor Leedy can no longer deny it. "Financially," confesses the governor, "Kansas is perhaps in the best condition of any state in the Union." We trust this candid utterance may not cost Mr. Leedy a renomination.

MISSOURI POINTS.

"There are no hard times in Joplin this year for those who labor," proudly asserts The movement in favor of a board of

Governor Stephens might be overworked. Brookfield Presbyterians are now the owners of \$15,000 worth of church property. against which there is an indebtedness of

Kirksville has evidently kent its sidevalks in better repair than Mexico has, Free delivery of mail has been granted the nhabitants of Osteopathyburg.

only \$1,000.

The proposed excursion to the Black Hills country by the Northwest Missouri editors is to be abandoned unless an immediate guarantee can be given that a party of at least fifty will go.

An elaborate display of fish from the state hatchery, under the auspices of Com-United States was \$10,000,000 and that of sil- Carson, is to be a feature of the St. Jo-A fastidious Springfield man is seeking a

divorce from his wife for no other reason than that she has expressed herself to the effect that she "would rather live with a A salesman for a Kansas City plane ouse was arrested and fined in Joplin the

struments without having paid the local occupation tax or license. "We are not prepared to believe that story of a Missouri book agent being robbed of \$300," declares the Washington Post,

until we are furnished with a rational explanation as to how and where he got it. Harrison county, the Bethany Republic n says, has broken all its previous recras this year in the extent of its stock shipments. The farmers there think, too that 2-cent hogs on 15-cent corn pay pretty

well. Although none from there attended the Nashville conference, the Brookfield Gazette wants it understood that Linn counwhich isn't lacking in any other goo thing, is not without its middle-of-the-road

A skeptical Missouri editor declares that if all the valuable potter's clay discovered in various parts of the state by the country press actually existed, enough jugs could e manufactured from it to hold all the water in the Northern lakes.

W. A. Lawing, who will, next Tuesday, with his estimable wife, celebrate their golden wedding, at their home three miles south of Ozark, is one of the oldest citi zens of Christian county, and during the war he took a very prominent part One night he whipped a whole hand of those marauders who came to his house t kill him. The bullet holes can still be seen in the weatherboarding of the building Mr. Lawing had several guns and pistols and fired from an upstairs room at the bushwhackers in the yard.

The school book commission has an sourced that it will award no contracts until after July 25, consideration of bids requiring all the intervening time. In the meantime the members will be calaled and edeviled by the school book men assembled at the capital, who are, the Jefferson Cot Tribune says, a jovial set of fellows, but who are themselves somewhat disturb however, by the presence of some of the state's leading educators. Recently one of the book men asked a prominent teacher what he was doing in Jefferson City, Quickly he replied: "I think the Lord needs a representative here to protect His This was sufficient and the book man said no more,

Carthage Press: The work of raising the W. H. Phelps house on Grand avenue pre paratory to moving it was begun yesterday The old house has been the home of the Phelps family for years and the members of the family have naturally felt a strong attachment for the old place. A days ago Mr. Phelps sold the house to P Wiggins for \$100. The latter intended moving it to one of his lots on Garrison avenue. After the deal was closed Mr. Phelps was urged by his family to reconsider. The flood of memories prevailed and he went to Mr. Wiggins and offered him \$50 for his bargain. The offer was accept-ed and instead of the old house passing into the hands of strangers it will be moved onto the lots in the rear of where the new \$40,000 Phelps residence will stand and will be one of the family relics.

Several years ago a wealthy citizen of Marshall returned to the assessor a sworn statement, the Democrat-News says, that fellow, Poe, Roe and Shakespeare, but it sphens sentiment that these reports must | dent will have a chance to sign an Amer- all his taxable property amounted to only | seems clear that Roe is at least one place |

seem highly probable even to those most lean tariff bill before he is many days \$600. The assessor knew he had lied and after definitely informing himself as to the truth of the matter told the prosecuting attorney. The attorney told the assessor to wait until the grand jury met and then things would happen. The tax dodger heard of the impending trouble, and not wishing to serve the state of Missouri for a term of years, hired a lawyer to help him out of the scrape. The lawyer went to the public prosecutor and said to him that he had a client in trouble who wished to amend his tax list. The prosecuting attorney said: "Who is it; old man -----?" The lawyer for the guilty man said, "Yes, The old man was allowed to amend the list, and instead of it reading "Six hundred dollars," it rend, when amended, "Forty one thousand dollars,"

Deputy County Recorder Joseph N. Karnes, of St. Joe, will not allow any more white men to marry negro women-if he can help it, the News says. Last month he sued a license to a white man, neglecting to ask him if the woman he intended to marry was white, black, red, yellow or some other color. The man took the liense, went away and married a woman as black as tar. There has been a great deal of talk about the case, and the deputy ecorder decided to comply strictly with "Before any man gets a marriage license

ere," he announced, "he will have to tell the color of his prospective bride, and Debs may not have learned much, but In a short time a man came in and asked or a marriage license. He was put under

oath and answered all the questions satsfactorily. 'Now," said the deputy recorder, "the aw makes it my duty to ask you the naionality of this lady you are going to

marry

He drew it as mild as possible, not wishing to hurt the feelings of the applicant. The prospective groom didn't wince "Why," he said, "she is an American. She was born right here in this country."

That did not determine her color, and the deputy recorder had to try it over "Of what descent is she?" he asked. "I'll declare, I don't know, hardly," said he applicant. "I think I heard her say some of her people came from Australia a long time ago. No; I believe it was

which. Maybe it was South America. I didn't know I had to give that in. I can go back and ask her-" "It don't matter," said the deputy reorder. He was at the end of his rope, He braced himself, picked up a weight, got ready for an attack and asked:

France-France or England, I don't know

"Is she white or black?" sald the applicant, laughing. "That's what you're driving at, is it She's white, of course. Why didn't you ask me that at first?"

The New Jerry Simpson.

From the Chicago News. The venom of plutocracy has worked its way into the Populist body and is gnawing at its vitals. Slowly the main crank pin is being chewed off and it is only a question of time when the whole system will be full of holes and light on inner recesses will be thrown.

It is all the fault of the Hon. Jerry Simpson, the sage of Medicine Lodge. Thrown among the bloated aristocrats in Washington, the Hon, Jerry's stanch heart s not so true to the Populistic Poll when in sockless feet he trod the fields of pardons probably originated in a fear that Governor Stephens might be overworked. his native heath and snorted defiance at the Money Power in the East. Read this pen picture of Jerry, as he leaned gracefully against the gilded wall of the senate chamber:

"Jerry has been slighty lame lately, as result of a street car accident, and so carried a cane, which added somewhat to his dudish appearance. He was dressed in the strictest nineteenth-century sum-mer style. He wore white duck trousers. rolled up two inches at the bottom, russet shoes, blue sack coat, standing collar and small tie, and instead of a vest wore the regulation summer belt. Some of the senators who have known Simpson ever such his entrance into public life were compelled to walk over and look directly into pelled to walk over and look directly into hafore they could believe it was is, which are taking their winter rest-to is, which are taking their winter rest-to are

Is this the Jerry who was wont to woopen awakened from their condition of inactivup for the oppressed peepul and laugh to lity and immediately resume business at the scorn the few but rapidly growing pluto-orats? Think of a friend of the masses trees after winter is over. Under treatwearing duck trousers rolled up two inches ment with chloroform and ether, at the bottom! And a champion of the referendum and the initiative walking in made to put forth their leaves and flowers a pair of russet shoes when thousands or in the his fellow beings are glad to wear black at rest. shoes! And a summer belt! Point to a page in history telling of a liberator of oppressed humanity incasing his half-filled commissary department in that symbol of uncarned increment-the summer belt! So long as our leaders betray us we the peepul of this country can never hope to oust the yoke that grinds our neck. While the Ocala platform does not specifically condemn duck trousers, russet shoes and ummer helts its tenor is not favorable to hem. The Hon, Jerry Simpson as a fash-on plate may be pleasing to the eye, but he is not so grand and impressive as when in homespun garb and minus socks he stood in Medicine Lodge and saved the masses at the rate of 200 words a minute.

Social Democracy's Latest Convert. From the New York Press.

Prior to the Chicago convention of last ear Mrs. Mary E. Lease occupied a position of rather more cons party in Kansas than did Mr. William J. Bryan in his party in Nebraska. They were politicians of the same sort ers" one of the precoclous juvenile the other of the abnormal feminine sort which had been lifted to the crest of the Populistic wave as it swept over these two prairie states. Both secured office temporarily, Mrs. Lease's being the more important of the two. With the Republican action of 1834 both became "bimetallic lecturers." Both attended the Chicago conention, where the advantage of sex seured to one the spokesmanship of a contesting delegation, the rostrum and the nomination for the presidency. Both are now again on tour as lecturers.

There is nothing, it will be seen, but this accident of gender that makes the views of one less worthy of quotation and remark than the other. Hence Mrs. Lease's views may fairly be taken as an example of those the extreme wing of the new party which she and Mr. Bryan represented in these states. The view is that which we have recently noted in its expression by he Bryanites of Iowa and Brooklyn and be Bryanites assembled from many ions at Chicago and Nashville, in the silrer "Republican," Social Democratic and Populist conventions. It is only a little franker than that approved in Altgeid's speech by Justice Gaynor, Messrs. DeWitt, Grout and other King county Democrats. It is as follows:

past and will never again serve as leading issue for the reform elements politics. If Mr. Bryan is going to make silver question the dominant issue in the leave trampaign, here is one woman again im. Socialism is the hope of the count and the next campaign will be made in the industrial emancipation of the people. It will be remembered that the The silver question is an iss ast and will never again ser It will be remembered that the only state which Mr. Bryan's candidacy developed strength-Kansas. Nebraska nexpected and South Dakota-were those in which his woman, eccentric as she is, has been strictly representative of the "reform ele ments" which gave him the strength in

question.

From the New York Sun. The progress of literature in Kansas has not been interrupted by the vast amount of attention bestowed upon politics, Populism and an interstate railroad to Galveston. The state borad of education asks applicants for teachers' certificates to name the author of "Paradise Lost," "The Psalm of Life, The Raven," "Barriers Burned Away" and The Merchant of Venice." It might be hasty to say that the authors whose works are most read in Kansas are Milton, LongANNABEL LEE.

ahead of old Shakespeare. As a Kansa

They may talk of their Longfellow, Shake

So literature goes marching on in Kansas

A Gloomy Prospect.

speedy change in that direction is not a

alf encouraging to those who believe that

it is better for any state to let it be known

to the world that it is not the property it

matter what may be the name of the

state of Missouri showed symptoms of a desire to cut loose from Bourbon rule, but

it was only the rule and not the principles

of the Bourbons that caused the symptoms

When almost the entire Missouri delega

tion in congress was composed of Repub

Heans, the causes leading up to that con-

Missouri Democracy were dissatisfied with the principles of the Democratic party but

were displeased with the action of certain

of their leaders who assumed to run the

whole thing, and a great many Demo crats stayed at home and gave them

chance to run things without help.

The fact of the matter is that Missour

Democrats, while not Bourbons in any way

except politically, are unchangeable Bour

sons in politics. They are splendid farm

ers, fully abreast with the times, which

have vastly improved the methods of farm-

ing. They are bright business men. They

are able lawyers, learned judges, splendle

fellows, quick to understand and utiliz-

every improvement in business matters

ratic member breaks loose from party

bonds, but he lands in the Populist party

and gives in his adhesion to wilder ideas

than even the most pronounced Bourbon

ad ever dreamed of. He seldom goes to

the Republican party. He was not found

tion but that the Democratic party in Mis

souri is the free silver party. There are

not enough gold Democrats outside of the

During the last campaign it was under

stood by Missouri Democrats that the fre

and unlimited coinage of silver was Democ

racy, it had been so decided by the nationa

Democratic convention at Chicago, and in

no state in the Union was there a larger proportion of that party who worked for and

voted for free silver regardless of anything else than in Missouri. As we have said be-

fore in these columns, there was no earthly

state, but it was looked upon as Democratic

and no mining camp in the Rocky mount-

ains was any more enthusiastic for Bryan

and for free sliver than the Democracy of

Missouri, when "our favorite son" had been

turned down in the hurly-burly at Chicago

There is no earthly reason why any Mis-

trary there are hundreds of reasons why he

Democratic and a Democratic stump speak-

leclares in favor of free trade and de-

Aside from any question of politics at all,

we believe that it would be a great thing for Missouri to cut loose from the Demo-

cratic party long enough at least to show the world that she is not owned in fee

simple by that party, but the prospect of

If United States Consul Kirk at Copen

bagen can be credited, a most remarkable discovery has been made at the agricul-

tural high school in that city in the physi-

in the winter when they are customarily

The treatment consists in placing the

plants in an air-tight receptucle and sub-

to the influence of five or six hundred cen-

timeters of ether or chloroform and then

removing them to a hothouse. The cost

which, considering the demand there al-

ways is in large cities for flowers out of

sor has found that an overdose of the an-

aesthetic spoils the process; but he is now

experimenting with a gradual increase of

dose in the hope that the plants thus treated may become acclimated, so to

Of course there is nothing new in pro-

ducing flowers out of season. Every florist

contract to furnish you with lilles of the

valley in January or strawberries in De

ember if you will make it worth his while.

The Copenhagen process, however, is es-sentially new, and its cheapness brings it

within the means of those in moderate

circumstances who cannot afford the ex-

orbitant prices now charged for unseason

fessor nor our consul, who is his mouth-

piece, attempts to explain the phenome-non, but it is suggested that it is due to

the fact that as plants are affected just the

opposite way to human beings in the mat-

ter of breathing, it is natural they should

he in the taking of anaesthetics. A plant inhales and thrives on the carbonic acid the taking of anaesthetics. A plant

more natural then that the anaesthetic

If this is the true explanation it is to be

line of experiments upon which he has en-

tered a good deal further. Why should he not try the effects of alcohol on his trees

and plants? If the rationale of the oper

ation of the anaesthetics on plant life

as suggested the action of alcohol ought t

erating them, as it is said to do with men

and women. By a judicious use of al-cholic stimulants to depress his plants

lepressanta as chloreform and other to re-

rive them, he might produce some ver-

apid, not to say startling effects in ho

tumble upon the secret of the orienta

A Summer Bummer Plumber.

And laid a little pipe.

-New York Press.

No Beauty Himself.

From whom old ocean snatches curis, And, as he writes, he writhes and sighs,

Alds to Business.

Why do doctors hold these summer me

"They have got to get up a lot of ne

diseases every year and start them out."

His bald head draws so many flies.

He gets up jokes about old girls,

And bummed the livelong day;

nutes and cause them

-Chicago Record.

and a subsequent judicious use of

n a few short m

bummed

drummed

hummed

And piped a little lay,

Till mellow dusk was ripe.

From the Chicago Record.

al conventions?"

spectators.

which stupefies the man should vivify the

gas which man exhales as a poison.

able flowers and fruits.

is about one and a half cents per

season, is remarkably cheap. The

jecting them for about forty-eight hours

logy of plants. The discoverer, Professo

ohannsen, has been experimenting with

such action is hardly so bright as it ought

should not, but free trade is supposed to

er always brings down the house

ounces the robber tariff.

From the Detroit Free Press.

to be.

speak.

ourian should favor free trade; on the con-

eason why Missouri should be a free silver

stays with his party, and there is no

big cities to form a rallying point.

the sound money wing of his party. He

old ideas in politics. Occasionally an

olding on with a tenuclous grasp to

dition were not that the rank and file of

There have been times when the great

fee simple of any one political party,

From the Brookfield Gazette.

party.

It was many and many a year ago, In a kingdom by the sea, speare and Poe.
They may tell how the mighty mouthed Milton's line flow.
But the sons of the Sunflower are solid for Roe!" That a maiden lived whom you may know

the name of Annabel Lee. And this maiden she lived with no other thought Than to love and be loved by me.

was a child and she was a child, In this kingdom by the sen; Missouri may some day become a Re-mblican state, but the prospect for a

But we loved with a love that was me I and my Annabel Lee-With a love that the winged seraphs of

heaven Coveted her and me. And this was the reason that long ago, In this kingdom by the sea, wind blew out of a cloud, chilling

My beautiful Annabel Lee: to that her high-born kinsman came. And hore her away from me, To shut her up in a sepulchre, In this kingdom by the sea

The angels not so happy in heaven, Went envying her and me, Yes; that was the reason (as all men

In this kingdom by the sea That the wind came out of the cloud by night. Chilling and killing my Annabel Lee.

But our love it was stronger by far than Of those who were older than we, Of many far wiser than we; And neither the angels in heaven above, Nor the demons down under the sea,

an ever dissever my soul from the soul Of the beautiful Annabel Lee For the moon never beams without bringing me dreams

Of the beautiful Annabel Lee

And the stars never rise but I feel the bright eyes Of the beautiful Annabel Lee; And so all the night-tide I lie down by

Of my darling, my darling, my life, and my bride. In her sepulchre there by the sea, In her tomb by the sounding sea, -Edgar A. Poe.

Every night my prayers I say, And get my dinner every day: And every day that I've been good, I get an orange after food.

SYSTEM.

The child that is not clean and next With lots of toys and things to eat, He is a naughty child, I'm sure-Or else his dear papa is poor. -Robert Louis Stevenson.

ART.

The thousand painful steps at last are troil. At, last the temple's difficult door we

But perfect on his pedestal, the god Freezes us hopeless when we enter in. -William Watson.

What Philosopher Dooley Says.

From the Chicago Por "Weil, sir," said "Well, sir," said Hennessy, "that Alaska's th' gr-reat e. I thought 'twas nawthin' but an ice with a few seals roostin' on it an' an or two hundhred Ohio politicians that can't be killed on account iv th' threaty of Pawris. But here they tell me 'tis smothered in goold. A man stubs his toe on th' ground an' lifts th' top off iv a goold mine. Ye go to bed at night an' wake up with goold fillin' in ye'er teeth.'

"Yes," said Mr. Dooley; "Clancy's son was in here this mornin', an' he says a friend iv his wint to sleep out in th' open wan night, a' whin he got up his pants assayed four ounces iv goold to th' pound an' his whiskers panned out as much as

"If I was a young man an' not tied down here," said Mr. Hennessy, "I'd go there; I wud so."

"I wud not," said Mr. Dooley, "Whin I was a young man in th' ol' counthry we heerd th' same story about all America. We used to set be th' tur-rf fire o' nights kickin' our bare legs on th' flure an' wishin' we was in New York, where all ye had to do was to hold ye'er hat an' th' goold guineas'd dhrop into it. An' whin got to be a man I come over here with ham an' a bag iv oatmeal, as sure that I'd return in a year with money enough to dhrive me own ca-ar as I was that me name was Martin Dooley. An' that was a

"But, faith, whin I'd been here a week seen that there was nawthin' but mud undher th' pavement-I larned that be means of a pickax at tin shillin's th' dayan' that though there was plenty iv goold thim that had it were troze to it; an' come West, still lookin' f'r mines. Th on'y mine I sthruck at Pittsburg was a hole f'r sewer pipe; I made it. Siven shillins th' day. Smaller thin New York, but th' livin' was cheaper, with Mon'gahela rye at five a throw, put ye'er hand round th' glass.

"I was still dreamin' goold an' I wint down to Saint Looey. Th' nearest I come to a fortune there was findin' a quarther on th' sthreet as I leaned over th' dashboord iv a car to whack th' mule. Whin I got to Chicago I looked around fr th goold mine. They was Injune here thin. An' Fernando Jones. But they wasn't anny mines I cud see. They was mud to be shoveled an' dhrays to be dhruv an' beats to be walked. I choose th' dhray, f'r I was nivver cut out fr a copper, an' I'd had me fill iv excavatin'. An' I dhruy th'

dhray till I wint into business. "Me experience with goold minin' is it's always in th' nex' county. If I was to go to Alaska they'd tell me iv th' finds in Seeberya. So I think I'll stay here. I'm a silver man annyhow, an' I'm contint if I can see goold wanst a year, whin some prominint citizen smiles over his news paper. I'm thinkin' that ivery man has a old mine undher his own durestep or in his neighbor's pocket at th' farthest." "Well, annyhow," said Mr. Hennessy

"I'd like to kick up th' sod an' find a ton goold undher me fut." What wud ye do if ye found it?" denanded Mr. Dooley. "I-I dinnaw," said Mr. Hennessy, whose

freaming had not gone this far. Then recovering himself he exclaimed with great enthusiasm: "I'd throw up me job at th gas house an'-an' live like a prince." "I tell ye what ye'd do," said Mr. Dooley 'Ye'd come back here an' sthrut up an down th' sthreet with ye'er thumbs in your armplis; an' ye'd dhrink too much an' ride in sthreet ca'ars. Thin ye'd buy foldin beds an' pianos an' start a reel estate of-

culture. It may be, too, that he would fice. Ye'd be fooled a good deal an' lose a fakirs who raise great trees from the seed lot iv ye'er money, an' thin ye'd tighten up. Ye'd be in a cold fear night an' ssom fruit before the very eyes of the that ye'd lose ye'er fortune. Ye'd wake up in th' middle iv th' night dhreamin' that ye was back at th' gas house with ye'er The plumber bummed and bummed and mey gone. Ye'd be prisidint ly a char itable society. Ye'd have to wear ye'er shoes in th' house an' ye'er wife'd have ye around to rayciptions an' dances. Ye'd And as he bummed he hummed and we to Mitchigan avnoo an ye'd hire coachman that'd laugh at ye. Ye'er boys'd be joods an' ashamed iv ye, an' ye'd sup-Then when he'd bummed and drummed and port ye'er daughters' husbands. Ye'd rack rint ye'er tinants an' lie about ye'er taxes Ye'd go back to Ireland on a visit an' put He went to work and plumbed and plumbed on airs with ye'er cousin Mike. Ye'ed be a mane, close-fisted, onscrupulous of cur mudgeon, an' whin ye'd die it'd take haif ye'er fortune f'r rayqueems to put ye r-right. I don't want ye iver to speak to me whin ye git rich, Hinnissy."

"I won't," said Mr. Hennessy.

From the Indianapolis Journal. "Paw," asked Tommy, who had been cading the headlines, "what does 'charges

of bad faith' mean?" "Oh-er-I dunno," answered Mr. Figg. absently. "Another one of those heresy trials, I guess."

OF CURRENT INTEREST.

A question, involving the right of a man to earn a living, was recently decided by one of the appellate courts of lilinois, that is important to all workingmen, especially to those employed by railroad companies as engineers, conductors and the like. A railroad company discharged one of its onductors upon what it deemed good and sufficient grounds. The man was accused of larceny, but the case against him was not proved, after which he applied to the company for what is known in railroad parlance as a "clearance card," which was denied him. It seems that there is an understanding among railroads that one will not employ the discharged men of another company without he brings a card, or a certificate, showing the time he has been in the employ of the first company, his capacity and such other information relating to him as an employe as the second company may desire to know. Without such a card no discharged employe can obtain a situation on other roads. conductor brought a suit against the road and claimed damages to the amount of \$2,990 by reason of the refusal to give him s clearance card, which deprived him of the opportunity of obtaining employment. The ower court awarded the man the damages be claimed and the appellate court affirmed the decision. The court held that there was no legal obligation for any employer to give an employe a testimonial when he was disharged, but it held further that, when an agreement exists among a certain class of imployers making a testimonial a condition spon which employment is given, it is wrong to refuse such a certificate of good character in case no good cause for re-

Joseph Jefferson says there are only two hings in modern life of which the Amerian people know nothing-the editorial anctum of a daily paper and the green oom of a theater. To this fact, perhaps, Frank Pixley thinks, may be attributed he fallure of every play which deals with newspaper life. Not a newspaper play has succeeded. Milton Nobles' "Phoenix" probably was the nearest approach to a uccess, but it did not deal with the editorial sanctum. Many of the eading actors of this country have attempted editorial roles, but failure has been scored every time. The average theatergoers know no more about the in-ternal workings of journalistic life than he does about society on Mars. Reporters frequently are represented in successful plays, but almost without exception they are extremely unreal. The stage reporter could not hold his job on a live newspaper two days. But many other familiar stage types exist only behind the footlights, "Old Hoss' Hoey's tramp is conceded to be the best vagrant who ever invaded theatrical life. But he wasn't real. Tramps are familiar figures in everyday life, but no one ever saw Hoey's counterpart on the city streets or the country roads.

It has always puzzled the public to know now the butcher Arthur Orton, when he appeared in England and laid claim to the Tichborne estates, knew so much about the Tichborne family affairs. He knew enough to deceive Lady Tichborne, who declared the impostor to be her son. The mystery now promises to be solved at last. The real Sir Roger was not drowned on the Bella oming from Rio Janeiro. He drifted to Melbourne, where he knew the butcher well; in fact, they shared much poverty together, and the real Sir Roger told the spuious a great deal of the Tichborne family affairs. Hence, when the real Sir Roger lost his mind and became an inmate of an insane asylum Arthur Orton was in posses sion of much valuable information. Every one knows that the impostor was eventualunmasked and served his term according-The real Sir Roger has spent all these years in the Melbourne insane asylum. Proceedings are at present going on in the equity court at Sydney for his release and the restoration of the estates.

English sparrows became such a pest at Pennsylvania mansion not long ago that the occupants determined to get rid of them, if possible. Accordingly a dozen or more nests under the porch torn down. The old birds returning later and finding their homes wrecked held a noisy meeting on the roof and then dispersed. A stray pigeon that had been roosting around the place for several days came back late in the afternoon and flew under the porch eaves as usual. The pigeon evidently noticed something wrong, for sev eral times he flew from the perch to where the dismantled nests lay. This caused the trouble, for the angry sparrows noticed it and suspected the pigeon of being the cause of their despair. The first thing the unlucky pigeon knew he was attacked by least twenty screaming sparrows, who began pecking at him, and despite a brave resistance the sparrows came off victorious and left a mangled corpse on the field.

Near Wheeling, W. Va., recently completed experiments show exact changes of temperature as the center of the earth is approached. The depth of a well was measured by steel wires and figured at 4,500 feet. It was four and seven-eighths Inches in diameter, and was cased for 1,570 fost United States signal service thermometers showed an increase in heat of about one degree Fahrenheit every eighty or ninety feet for the upper half of uncased portion, and in the lower part the heat increased one degree Fahrenheit every sixty feet. At a depth of 1.350 feet the temperature was 68.75 degrees Fahrenheit; at 4.462 feet the thermometer showed 110.15 degrees Fahrenheit.

Rumor has been confirmed, and it is said to be true that the customs detective in France are utilizing the X rays to the comfiture of the traveler who would introduce articles into the country without paying the required duty. A room is The parcel to placed between an X ray generator and fluoroscope, which is mounted upon a tri-pod. The contents of the parcel are at once pictured in shadow on the luminous screen Twenty-five cigars contained in a sealed box could be counted by viewing it end-wise and sidewise. Two superb cuff but-tons were detected in a carefully sealed and substantially wrapped postal package.

The wheat crop this year gives promise of 100,000,000 bushels in excess of last year. Better still, wheat July 16, 1297, was worth 74 cents cash. On July 16, 1896, it brought just 54% cents, making 19% cents increase for the pockets of the producer. Any farmer's hoy can figure out the gain to American farmers by multiplying 575,000,000 bushels by 1914.

Miss Susan St. John, a portrait painter, has been awarded \$25,000 damages for inuries sustained while dismounting from a Thicago electric car. The motorman started the car before she reached the ground, injuring Miss St. John in such a manne as to cause a continual tremor, which makes impossible for her to make use of her brush.

Queen Liliuokalani has settled down to authorship for her final career, and in a New York hotel is getting up material for same time she is writing poems in Harailan to melodies which she cor and with English versions which she also

At the new hospital for women in London England, all the doctors are women. Out of ninety major operations there have been but two deaths; this would seem to indicate that women may be competent in surgery as in medicine and nursing.

The grave of John Boyle O'Reilly, the famous Irish poet, in Holywood cemetery, outside of Boston, is kept constantly decorated by floral emblems from his numberless friends and admirers.

Recent orders have set one American ompany to building tweive locomotives for Japan and another company to making

The first horseless delivery wagon will be introduced into St. Louis about the last low soon after.

of this month, and several others will fol-